

L 34530-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042796

dehydration (no isomerization) of cyclohexanol. Orig. art. has: 4 tables and
2 figures

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 12Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MT

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

69872

SOV/35-59-9-7412

3.1220

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, 1959, Nr 9, p 86 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Sosnina, M.A.

TITLE: On the Compensation Method of Controlling [✓] Big Aspherical Mirrors

PERIODICAL: Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkove, 1958, Vol 21, Nr 3, pp 137 - 148
(Engl. résumé)

ABSTRACT: For the examination of big aspherical mirrors, the existing methods of controlling the shape of the surface are either expensive and labour consuming (e.g. the study of the parabola by Foucault's method requires two additional mirrors of the same diameter) or completely unsuitable as it happens in the case of aplanatic systems. The compensation method with mirror compensators of a spherical and ellipsoidal shape suggested by D.D. Maksutov in 1924 is described. Formulae are derived with allowances for the aberration of the third order. Tables are given for the various values of the relative apertures A (1:3, 1:4, 1:5), various eccentricities of the main mirror ($e^2 = +2.0, +1.5, +1.0, +0.5$) and the various positions of the auxiliary mirror α , which allow a quick determination of the exact value of the radius of the main mirror. An examination has been carried out

Card 1/2

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SOSNINA, M.A., Cand Phys Math Sci -- (diss) "Elaboration
of a method of compensation for the control of ~~the~~ aspherical
mirrors of large telescopes." Len, 1959, 9 pp (Acad Sci
USSR. Main Astronomical Observatory) 150 copies (KL, 35-59, 111)

S/035/62/000/012/028/064
A001/A101

3,1220

AUTHORS: Belorossova, T. S., Maksutov, D. D., Mermap, N. V., Sosnina, M. A.

TITLE: Comparison of three types of mirror-lens systems; meniscus, Richter-Slevogt and Schmidt

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1962, 75, abstract 12A561 ("Izv. Gl. astron. observ. v Pulkove", 1961, v.22, no. 4, 114 - 122, English summary)

TEXT: The results of comparing three types of mirror-lens systems: meniscus, Richter-Slevogt and Schmidt, are presented. The comparison was conducted at a diameter of the entrance aperture $D=1000$ mm for three aperture ratios: 1:2, 1:3 and 1:4. The systems are achromatized and corrected for spherical aberration and coma. All investigated systems have been trigonometrically calculated in an exact way with the purpose of a rigorous study and comparison of aberrations caused by them. Adopted tolerances for aberration do not exceed 20μ . The comparison method is described in detail. The tables and graphs show the results of comparison of the systems in respect to effective field of view, length of

Card 1/2

BELOROSSOVA, T.S.; MERMAN, N.V.; SOSNINA, M.A.

A new mirror-lens objective. Astron.zhur. 39 no.2:330-334
Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya AN SSSR.
(Lenses) (Telescope, Reflecting)

BRINER, J. A.; T. D.; BAKUNOV, D. D.; ALLEN, H. J.; MONTANA, M. A.

Wide-angle telescope with a large diameter and high light-gathering
power. Izv. GAO 23 no. 5:163-164 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. M-5
Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25126

Author : Kosobutskiy, M.I., Sosnina, M.A.
Inst : Uzbek Agricultural Inst.
Title : Biological Factors Effecting Cotton Shoot Dying
and Their Control

Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. Uzb. s.kh. in-ta, 1956, 9, ch.1,
87-96

Abstract: Investigations made under production conditions in Samarkandskaya Oblast' in 1951-1954 has made it possible to bring to light 48 species of invertebrate and vertebrate animals and fungi which to one degree or another influence the destruction of germinating seeds and shoots of cotton until its budding. During cotton's first developmental period with an

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000
USSR / Cultivated Plants. Commercial. Oil-Bearing. M-5
Sugar-Bearing.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 25126

Abstract: average of 53% destruction of the seedlings the most dangerous destructive agents were nematodes, root mites, may beetles and wire worms. During the second period (from sprouts to the formation of the 5th leaf) with an average shoot destruction of 19.5%, nematodes, root mites and stem borers were most harmful. During the period from the fifth leaf to budding (thinning out by 7.5%) nematodes, root mites, stem borers, aphids, grasshoppers and cicadas were the most dangerous pests. The application of organic synthetic preparations cut shoot loss by 32-74%. Pre-planting dusting of cotton seeds with DDT (50-60 kg.) and hexachloro cyclohexane (80-100 kg. per 1 t. of seeds) had a strong effect and should be as obligatory measure as treating seeds with fungicide. -- A.M. Smirnov

Card 2/2

SOSNINA, M.F.

Some data on the structure of the cuticle in ixodid ticks. Uch.
zap.Kaz.un. 120 no.6:88-95 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Ticks) (Insects—Anatomy)

AUTHORS: Zhamoyda, A. I., Podgornaya, N. S., Sosnina, M. I. ^{20-118-6-33/43}

TITLE: On the Lower Carboniferous Sediments of the Sikhote-Alin' Mountains (Hydrographical Area of the Avvakumovka -River) (O nizhnkamennougol'nykh otlozheniyakh Sikhote-Alinya (basseyn r. Avvakumovki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 6, pp. 1166-1168 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since faunae were found for the first time in the chalks of these mountains (1932), the age of the two found species Productus ex gr. giganteus Mart. and Reticularia has not been determined precisely and has been designated as Permo-Carboniferous. Foraminifers which were found later, made the occurrences of the Lower Carboniferous time in the Primor'ye appear to be doubtful (references 1,2). The authors succeeded in determining foraminifers of the Visean age in chalks of the Skalistyy-spring (right affluent of the Avvakumovka), and in collecting further material and investigating the stratigraphic cross-section of the corresponding sediments. The latter form - with respect to structure - a southeastward

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On the Lower Carboniferous Sediments of the Sikhote-Alin' Mountains (Hydrographical Area of the Avvakumovka - River)

overturned anticlinal fold with a north-eastern direction of strata. It is complicated by some secondary folds and covered by basal conglomerates of the Middle Carboniferous. The authors propose the term Skalistaya -suite (according to the name of the spring) for these sediments. It is clearly subdivided into 2 concordantly situated substrata. The lower substratum is characterized by a lithological "variety" and has a total thickness of 300 to 350 m. It contains 12 layers of rock 5 to 75 m thick. A foraminiferous fauna of 38 species and subspecies was determined in an intermediate layer of chalk. This foraminiferous complex has a distinctly marked Lower Carboniferous feature. Most of the species are widely spread in the Upper-Visean deposits of the Russkaya -plateau of the Ural, Central - Kazakhstan and Srednyaya Aziya. These sediments correspond most exactly to the Serpukhovskiy and partly to the Okskiy substage of the unified scheme of carboniferous sediments of the European part of the USSR. The upper Skalistaya substratum is approximately 700 m thick. A layer

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20-118-6-33/43

On the Lower Carboniferous Sediments of the Sikhote-Alin'
Mountains (Hydrographical Area of the Avvakumovka-River)

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii
institut)

PRESENTED: August 5, 1957, by D. V. Nalivkin, Member of the Academy

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1957

Card 4/4

TEVEROVSKIY, M.I., prof. (Yaroslavl', Grazhdanskaya ul., d.17-a, korpus 3, komn. 39); SOSNINA, M.I.

Therapy and prevention of infectious complications of radiotherapy of cervical cancer. Vop.onk. 4 no.2:182-187. '58.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - dots.Ye.K.Aleksandrov) Yaroslavskogo meditsinskogo instituta i iz onkologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - M.I.Sosnina) 2-y klinicheskoy Yaroslavskoy bol'nitsy.
(CERVIX NEOPLASMS, ther.

radiother., post-ther. infect., prev. & ther. (Rus))
(RADIOTHERAPY, in var. dis.
cancer of cervix, prev. & ther. of post-radiation infect. (Rus))

YELISEYEVA, V.K.; SOSNINA, M.I.

Find of Upper Permian sediments in Sakhalin. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:
159-161 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskij institut,
Leningrad.

SOSNINA, M.I.; ZHANGYDA, A.I.; SOKOLOV, R.I.; PODGORNAYA, N.S.

Paleozoic sediments of the massif of the Zarod Mountain (Maritime
Territory). Trudy VSEGEI 93:153-159 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

L 53614-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACCESSION NR: AP5011694

UR/0065/65/000/005/0058/0060
543.21:655.521.5

AUTHORS: Sosnina, N. P.; Tarasov, A. I.; Muzychenko, V. P.

TITLE: Determination of zinc and lead in additives and in oils containing additives

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1965, 58-60

TOPIC TAGS: zinc, lead, adsorption, anionite, lubricant, lubricant additive, oil, chromatographic analysis/ EDE 10P anionite

ABSTRACT: A method for rapid determination of Zn and Pb contents in different additives and oils containing them was developed by the VNII NP. It is based on the ion-exchange chromatographic separation of elements on the EDE-10P anion-exchanging polymer, with subsequent titration in the presence of xylenol orange. The study of Zn and Pb sorption on EDE-10P under dynamic conditions at different hydrochloric acid concentrations revealed that they were adsorbed by the anionite treated with 3N solution of the acid. In the 0.5 solution the EDE-10P adsorbed all of lead and no zinc. Neither Zn nor Pb were adsorbed in the 0.02N solution. Both elements adsorbed simultaneously by the anionite in the 3N acid solution were

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ACCESSION NR: AP5011694

separated by washing with 0.5N hydrochloric acid (for Zn) and 0.03N (for Pb). The metals were titrated separately with the 0.02N solution of the trilon B with the xylenol orange until the dark red color changed to lemon-yellow. These metals were also determined in the additives to oils and oils containing barium, phosphorus and sulfur. Deviations between the analytical data obtained by this method and those of ASTM were within the limits of allowable error. The determination of Zn and Pb when both were present in the substances containing barium, phosphorus, and sulfur required 5 to 6 hours. The method is recommended for scientific research institutes and plant laboratories. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP, G C

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card. 2/2

ARSEMIN, N.D.; LUDKOVSKIY, N.G.; BOLOTIN, A.A.; BONARTSEVA, N.N.;
BOGDANOVA, M.V.; GOLOVENKO, I.P.; IL'BITENKO, K.I.;
KIRPONOS, Ye.M.; KARAPETYAN, K.G.; KIRSAHOVA, I.A.;
KUZNETSOV, A.L.; KORESHNIKOVA, N.F.; KORZHENEVSKAYA, T.I.;
NEMIROV, N.G.; NIKONOVA, T.K.; NAZAROV, V.N.; PISAREVA, I.A.;
POPOV, S.A.; PRONINA, N.A.; PAKHMAN, M.Ye.; REYPOLSKIY, S.N.;
ROGACHEV, Yu.N.; SOSNINA, V.D.; STARSHINOV, B.M.; KHUDYAKOV,
B.Ya.; SHELEKASOV, V.I.; PARKOV, V.P., podpolkovnik, red.;
MURAV'YEV, A.I., polkovnik, red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[Relics of military glory]Relikvii boevoi slavy. Moskva,
Voenizdat, 1962. 166 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nauchnyye sotrudniki TSentral'nogo muzeya Sovetskoy Armii
(for all except Murav'yev, Chapayeva).
(Military museums)

SOSNINA, Ye. F.

23630.

O VYZhIVAYeMOSTI KLEShchEY ORNITHODORUS PAPILLIPES BIR. POD ShTUKATURKOY STEN
MESTNYKhPOSTROYek. ZOOL. ZhURNAL, 1949, VYP. 4, c. 380-82.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

SOSNINA, Ye. F.

Sosnina, Ye. F. - "The feeding of mouse-like rodents on the southern slopes of the Gissar Range," Soo. shch. Tadzh. filiala Akad. nauk SSSR, Issue 12, 1949, p. 32-35, Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

SOSNINA, YE. F.

36645. O Razmnozhenii Nekotorykh Myshevidnykh Gryzunov Yuzhnykh Sklonov
Gissarskogo Khrebta. Soobshch. Tadzh. Filiala Akad. Nauk SSR, Vyp. 18, 1949.
c. 44-47

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

SOSNINA, YE. F.

36644 K Faune Sosal'shchikov Myshevidnykh Gryzunov Tadzhikistana. Soobshch.
Tadzh. Filiala Akad. Nauk SSR, Vyp. 18, 1949 c. 48-50 ----- Bibliogr: 11 Nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 50, Moskva, 1949

SOSNINA, YE. F.

Sosnina, Ye. F. "'Soni-polchka' parasites - Glis glis caspicus Satun.
-- in the Caucasian State Reservation", Uchen. zapiski (Leningr. gos.
un-t im. Zhdanova), Biological sciences series, Issue 19, 1949, p. 128-
44, - Bibliog: p. 144.

SO: U-4392, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

SCSNINA, YE. F.

PA 54/49T69

USSR/Medicine - Ticks
Medicine - Zoology

Jul/Aug 79

"The Survival of the Ticks Ornithodoros Papillipes
Bir. Beneath the Plaster of Walls in Local Build-
ings," Ye. F. Sosnina, Inst of Zool and Parasitol,
Tadzhik Affiliate, Acad Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Zool Zhur" Vol XXVIII, No. 4

Year-long experiment with Ornithodoros Papillipes
Bir., carriers of relapsing typhus, in a village
of Gazna Varzobskiy Rayon, Tadzhik SSR, showed
that sealing cracks in the walls of homes with clay
may prevent ticks from creeping out and attacking
inhabitants but will not completely eliminate the
tick population. Chm, President of Tadzhik Affiliate
Acad Ye. N. Pavlovskiy.

SL/NOB80

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Parasites of the edible dormouse *Glis glis caspicus* Satun. in
the Caucasian State Preserve. Uch.zap. Len.un. no.101:128-144
'49. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonovnykh Leningradskogo gosudarstven-
nogo universiteta i Kavkazskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Caucasian State Preserve--Parasites--Dormouse)

1. SOSENINA, YE. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Tajikistan - Tapeworms
7. Tapeworm parasites of murine rodents of Tajikistan. Soob. TFAN SSSR no. 22, 1950.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

1. SOSNINA, YE. F.
2. USSR 600
4. Roundworm - Tajikistan
7. Roundworm fauna of murine rodents of Tajikistan, Soob. TFAN SSSR, No. 23, 1950.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

- [illegible]

SOSNINA, E.F.

New species of a louse of the Turkestan rat from Tadzhikistan.
Doklady Akad.nauk SSSR 77 no.2:365-368 11 Mar 51. (CML 20:6)

1. Institute of Zoology and Parasitology, Tadzhik Branch of the
Academy of Sciences USSR. 2. Presented by Academician Ye.N.Pav-
lovskiy 15 January 1951.

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Synanthropic rodents as carriers of ixodid ticks. Dokl. AN Tadzh.
SSR no.2:31-34 '52. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR. Predsta-
vleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR N.F. Berezkinym.
(Tajikistan--Rodentia) (Ticks as carriers of disease)

IOFF, I.G.; SOSHINA, Y.F.

Fleas of Tajikistan. Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 5:87-96 '52. (MLRA 9:10)
(Tajikistan--Fleas) (Parasites--Rodentia)

DUBININ, V.B.; SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Feather mites parasitic on birds wintering in southern Tajikistan.
Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR 5:97-108 '52. (MLBA 9:10)
(Tajikistan--Mites) (Parasites--Birds)

SOSNINA, Y.F.

Worms parasitic on the amphibians of Tajikistan. Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR
5:109-117 '52. (MLRA 9:10)
(Stalinabad Province--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

The tick *Ixodes trianguliceps* Bir. in Tajikistan. Trudy AN Tadzh.
SSR 21:65-68 '54. (MLBA 9:12)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Ye.N. Pavlov-
skogo. (Ziddiy region--Ticks) (Parasites--Rodentia)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Lice of murine rodents in the Gissar Valley and on the southern slope of the Gissar Range (Tajikistan). Uch.zap. Len.un. no.172: 163-176 '54. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR, Stalingrad.
(Stalingrad Province--Lice) (Parasites--Mice)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

New species of louse (Siphunculata) from the subterranean vole
(Ellobius talpinus Pall.) in Tajikistan. Trudy Zool.inst.18:
308-313 '55. (Tajikistan--Lice) (MIRA 9:2)

SOSHINA, Ye.P.

Infestation of summer mountain pastures by ticks. Trudy AN Tadsh.
SSR 33:117-125 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Tajikistan--Ticks)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Notes on the ecology and vertical distribution of the forest
dormouse in the Gissar Range (Tajikistan). Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR
33:161-176 '55. (MLRA 9:8)
(Gissar Range--Dormouse)

SOSNINA, E. I.

Distr: 4E2c/4E4j

7 18
The Influence of the Rate of Growth of Aluminium Single Crystals
on Their Mosaic Structure. D. E. Ovsienko and E. I. Sosnina
(Fizika Metallor i Metallovedenie, 1956, 3, (2), 374-382).—[In
Russian]. Single crystals of 99.996% Al (wrongly given as 99.906%
but corrected on errata slip) were grown by a melting method
ibid., 1956, 2, 270; M.A., 24, 811). The mean disorientation of
the mosaic blocks increases from 23.5' to 50.3' with increase of
growth rate from 0.1 to 6.0 mm./min. The number of blocks
(n) oriented at an angle $\Delta\theta$ to the mean orientation of the crystal
follows a roughly Gaussian law: $n \propto \exp[-\alpha(\Delta\theta)^2]$. 13 ref.
—A. F. B.

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SOSNINA, Ye.F.

The role of small mammals inhabiting pastures and farms
in the development and distribution of tick vectors of
hemosporidiosis in farm animals in Tajikistan. Izv.Otd.
est.nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.14:105-114 '66. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika
Ye.N. Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Ticks as carriers of disease)
(Hemosporidia)

LOTOTSKIY, B.V.; MURATOV, Ye.A.; SOSNINA, Ye.F.; DAVYDOV, G.S.

Problem of improving natural pastures of Tajikistan. *Izv.Otd.*
est.nauk AN Tadzh.SSR no.14:115-122 '56. (*MLRA 9:10*)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika
Ye.N. Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Pastures and meadows)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.; DAVYDOV, G.S.

Materials on lice of the subteranean vole *Ellobius talpinus* Pall.
in valley regions of Tajikistan. Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN Tadjh.SSR no.15:
113-119 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Ye.N.Pavlovskogo
AN Tadjhikskoy SSR.
(Tajikistan--Lice) (Parasites--Field mice)

SHLUGER, Ye.G.; SOSNINA, Ye.F.

On a new species of chiggers of the genus *Pseudoschongastia* Lipovsky 1951 (Acariformes, Trombiculinae) [with English summary in insert]
Zool.zhur.35 no.10:1459-1462 0 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamaleya Akad.
med.nauk SSSR i Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Gissar Range--Chiggers (Mites))

~~SOSNINA, Yekaterina Fedorovna~~: LOTOTSKIY, B.V.,otv.red; DAVYDOV, G.S.,otv.red.;
MURATOV, Ye. A.,otv.red.; BATALOVA, M.A.,red.izd-va; FROLOVA, P.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Parasites of murine rodents in the Gissar Valley and on the
southern slope of the Gissar Range (Tajikistan)] Parazity
myshevidnykh gryzunov Gissarskoi doliny i iuzhnogo sklona
Gissarskogo khrebt (Tadzhikistan). Stalinabad. Izd-vo AN
Tadzh.SSR.1957.165 p. (Akademiia nauk Tadzhikskoi SSR. Stalinabad,
Trudy, vol. 64) (MIRA 12:1)

(Stalinabad--Parasites) (Varsob District--Parasites)
(Parasites--Mice)

5(3)

AUTHORS:

Sosnina, I.Ye., Slovokhotova, T.A.,
Yudkina, T.P.

SOV/55-58-5-23/34

TITLE:

Synthesis of Dicyclopentylmethane (Sintez ditsiklopentilmetana)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki,
astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 5, pp 145 - 150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Starting from chlorocyclopentane and ethylformate the authors synthetically produced a 99.60 % pure dicyclopentylmethane (according to a method deviating from A.F. Plate and V.I. Stanko [Ref 2]). The degree of cleanliness was determined according to the method of A.G. Anikin, Ya.I. Gerasimov, G.M. Dugacheva and N.N. Kozhevnikov [Ref 7]. The spectrum was recorded. Furthermore it was stated: The dehydration of dicyclopentylcarbinol by pyrolysis of its acetate or by means of magnesium sulphate can be recommended as a method for dehydration of bicyclic alcohols.

Card 1/2

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Synthesis of Dicyclopentylmethane

SOV/55-58-5-23/34

There are 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 2 American,
2 German, and 2 Roumanian.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskogo kataliza (Chair of Organic Catalysis)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1957

Card 2/2

SHLUGER, Ye.G.; SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Gahrlepis (*Schoengastiella*) *ligula* Radford, 1946 (Acariformes, Gahrlepiinae), a new chigger species found in the U.S.S.R. [with summary in English]. Zool. zhur. 37 no. 6:942-945 Je '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

1. Otdeleniye perenoschikov transmissivnykh zabolevaniy otdela parazitologii i meditsinskoy zoologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moskva i Institut zoologii i parazitologii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Vakhsh Range--Chiggers(Mites))

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik; SOSHINA, Ye.F.; NARZIKULOV, M.N.

In memory of Boris Veniaminovich Lototskii (1900-1958).
Trudy AN Tadzh.SSR 89:9-14 '58. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Narzikulov).
(Lototskii, Boris Veniaminovich, 1900-1958)

SOSNINA, Ye. F.
SOSNINA, E. F.

"Some Material on the Ecology of Rodent Lice in Tadzhikistan."

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural
Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of
Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

Zoological Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences

LOTOTSKIY, V.B. [deceased]; SOSNINA, Ye.F.; TSVILENEVA, V.A.

Cases of deep burrowing of ixodid ticks into the skin of rodents. Zool.zhur. 38 no.3:401-417 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institute of Zoology and Parasitology, Academy of Sciences
of the Tadjik S.S.R. (Stalinabad).
(Ticks) (Parasites--Rodentia)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Parasites of murine rodents in the Tigrovaya Balka Preserve. Trudy
AN Tadzh.SSR 115:111-140 '59. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Tadjhikskoy SSR i
Zoologicheskiy institut AN SSSR.
(Tigrovaya Balka Preserve--Parasites--Rodentia)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.

Parasite fauna of the shrew *Crocidura suaveolens* Pallas. Zool.
zhur. 40 no.4:498-502 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zoological Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences (Leningrad).
(Tajikistan--Parasites) (Parasites--Shrews)

DZHAFAROV, Sh.M.; MUSAYEV, M.A., red.; SOSNINA, Ye.F., red.

[Biting midges (Diptera, Heleidae) of Transcaucasia; morphology, biology, ecology, geographical distribution, injuriousness, control and fauna of the genera Culicoides, Leptoconops and Lasiohelea] Krovososushchie mokretsy (Diptera, Heleidae) Zakavkaz'ia; morfologiya, biologiya, ekologiya, geograficheskoe rasprostraneniye, vredonosnost', mery bor'by i fauna rodov Culicoides, Leptoconops i Lasiohelea. Baku, Izd-vo AN Azerb.SSR, 1964. 413 p.

(MIRA 17:5)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.; SHUGER, Ye.G.

Materials on the fauna and ecology of chigger mite larvae parasitizing on rodents of Tajikistan. Trudy Inst. zool. i paraz. AN Tadzh. SSR 24:184-206 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Institut zoologii i parazitologii imeni akademika Pavlovskogo AN Tadzhikskoy SSR i Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AT4013929

S/2659/63/010/000/0068/0076

AUTHOR: Ovsienko, D. Ye.; Sosnina, Ye. I.

TITLE: Influence of the mosaic structure of monocrystals of aluminum castings on the critical shearing stress

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Issledovaniya po zharoprochny'm splavam, v. 10, 1963, 68-76

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum casting, aluminum structure, aluminum, cast aluminum, shear, shearing stress, aluminum monocrystal

ABSTRACT: Previously, the influence of the mosaic structure on the process of creep has been investigated. The present investigation covers the dependence of the critical shearing stress in cast monocrystals of pure aluminum on the initial mosaic substructure. The results of the study showed that the critical shearing stress is increased by a factor of two when the disorientation is increased by a factor of four and the size of the lattice is decreased by a factor of 25. Furthermore, the critical shearing stress increases linearly with an increase in the angle of disorientation and decreases in proportion to the square root of the lattice dimension. From this it follows that the critical shearing stress depends not only on the density of the subgranules, but also on the angle of disorientation of the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4013929

subgrains. The character of the relationship between the critical shearing stress and the density of the dislocations, which varies between $5 \cdot 10^6$ and $5 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, is such that it agrees with the theoretical function derived on the assumption of an elastic interaction between the moving dislocations and the dislocations of the initial substructure. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 7 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR (Institute of Metallurgy AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

DANILOV, V.I. ; SOSNINA, Ye.I.; OVSIYENKO, D.Ye.

Supercooling of homogeneous liquid solutions with limited
solubility. Sbor. nauch. rab. Lab. metallofiz. no.5:10-14
'54. (MIRA 8:9)

(Supercooling) (Solution (Chemistry))

SOSNINA, YE. I.

SOSININA, YE. I.: "Investigation of the Mosaic structure of aluminum crystals in connection with crystallization conditions." Acad Sci Ukrainian SSR. Inst of Metallophysics, Kiev, 1956
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 36, 1956, Moscow.

SOSNINA, YE.I.

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Morphology of Crystals. Crystallization E-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3926

Author : Ovsiyenko, D.Ye., Sosnina, Ye.I.

Inst : Laboratory of Metal Physics, Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR

Title : Obtaining a Monocrystal of Given Orientation from a Melt of Aluminum.

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1956, 2, No 2, 270-276

Abstract : Description of two methods for obtaining monocrystals with a given orientation from molten aluminum. One of these is based on the use of the orienting action of a seeding crystal. The seeding crystal used by the authors is the spallation plane of mica, mounted perpendicularly to the axis of a tube with liquid metal. Cylindrical monocrystals, grown in glass tubes, were oriented primarily in such a way that the $[111]$ direction agreed with the direction of the specimen axis, i.e., the orientation turned out to be an attached base. The second method uses the effect of the rate of growth of crystals on their orientation. An original setup is described, with which it is possible to obtain monocrystals in vacuum in the form of plates, measuring 2 x 20 x 200-300 mm

Card : 1/2

Category : USSR/Solid State Physics - Morphology of Crystals. Crystallization E-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 2, 1957 No 3926

without the use of containers. At speeds of 0.5 mm/minute, the crystals are so oriented, that the cubic face turns out to be almost parallel to the surface of the specimen. Increasing the rate of growth to 2.2 mm/minute produces a most probable orientation, at which the octahedral face is practically lined up with the surface of the monocrystal.

Card : 2/2

SOSNINA, E. I.

Effect of crystalline growth of aluminum on its mosaic structure. D. E. Ovsienko and E. I. Sosnina, *Fiz. Metal. Metalloved.*, Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., 6: 61-62 (1950). In a new method proposed a beam of scattered x-rays from a Mo cathode impinges on a rock salt crystal, and the reflected monochromatic beam impinges in its turn on the crystal under investigation. The first is rigidly mounted at its reflection angle, the sample is rotated by means of a micrometric screw. Reflections obtained on each 50-100-sec. rotation were photographed, the exposure being selected so that the reflection of a crystal held at the optimum angle would produce normal darkening of 0.7. On rotating the crystal in both directions from the optimum position, darkening of the reflections varied from zero to a max. Knowing the angular interval of crystal reflection permits detn. of the angle of its mosaicity as the difference between this interval and the spreading of the reflected beam. The latter was detd. with calcite as a standard, which reflects with an angular interval equal to the spreading of the impinging beam, the (100) plane of it reflecting at $7-8^\circ$ as compared with 8.8° for the (111) plane of Al. The use of such a standard is intended for a max. exclusion from the diffraction picture of the portion of the latter not connected with the phys. state of the crystal under investigation. The dispersion found in case of calcite always remained within 40-50 sec. A curve of intensity maxima for calcite in different positions shows that the distribution of its intensities and those of the original monochromatic beam differ but little. A similar curve for Al has a smoother pattern, indicating a comparatively high block disorientation. A complete extinction was noted for it within 20 min., whereas calcite had it at 7-8 min. Curves so obtained can be used.

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Inst. Metallophysica AS USSR

Ovsienko, O.E.; Sosnina, E.I.

as explained in detail, for detg. the orientation of blocks, and this reasoning was applied to the study of 99.999% Al solidified in vacuum and in air at 0.1 to 0.0 mm./min. Although the values for individual crystals vary, the av. values of the angle increase with the solidification rate, being 23.5, 32.9, and 50.3 min. for the 0.1, 0.5, and 0.0 mm./min. rates, resp. The angle of mosaicity which was 24.3 min. for air-solidified Al became 32.0 when the same Al was solidified at the same rate in vacuum, which fact is attributed to gas evolution.

J. D. Cat.

2/2

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SOSNINA, E. I.

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4ERC

ms **X-Ray Determination of the Size of [Mosaic] Blocks in Cast Single Crystals of Aluminum** D. E. Ovsienko and E. I. Sosnina (Fizika Metall i Metallovedeniye, 1956, 3, (3), 618-626). (In Russian). The integrated X-ray intensities of certain reflections are calculated as a function of mosaic block size. Hence O. and S. describe a method of measuring block size in the range 1-100 μ . The method is applied to Al single crystals drawn from the melt. The faster the rate of growth, the smaller are the mosaic blocks, but the greater is their relative disorientation. —A. E. D.

RC

up

SOSNINA, E.I.

18 27 27
 Effect of small additions of copper and of zinc on the
 mosaic structure of aluminum crystals. E. I. Sosnina and
 D. E. Ovsienko. *Fiz. Metal. i Metalloved.* 5, 627-9 (1958).
 Samples of 99.995% Al were alloyed under 10^{-4} to 10^{-2} mm.
 Hg pressure with 0.05% Cu and in air with 1.5% Zn.
 After rolling, monocrystals of the former were grown in
 vacuo and of the latter in air. X-ray detn. of the angle of
 mosaicity and the size of mosaic blocks gave 32.4' and 24.3'
 angle for pure Al treated in vacuum and air; for Al-Cu
 alloys the av. angle was 44.9' and for Al-Zn alloys it was
 46.9', and the block size for pure Al in vacuum was 10^{-3}
 cm. min., and for Al-Cu alloys 10^{-4} to 5×10^{-4} . Al-Zn
 alloy blocks measured 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} cm. I. D. Cat

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 Inst Metallophysica AS Ukr SSR

AUTHORS: Ovsiyenko, D. Ye. and Sosnina, Ye. I. SOV/126-6-3-7/32
TITLE: Investigation of the Intragranular Structure of an
Aluminium Casting (Issledovaniye vnutrizerennoy
struktury alyuminiyevogo slitka)
PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 3,
pp 433-443 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In earlier work (Refs 1-3) it was established that an increase in the speed of growth of crystals of cast Al leads to a decrease in the sizes of the mosaic blocks and to an increase of the degree of their deorientation; this effect is intensified if small quantities of soluble admixtures are introduced into the aluminium. During the process of solidification the conditions of crystallisation change and, consequently, the structure in the volume of the casting is non-uniform. In most cases the casting consists of three main zones of crystallisation: an external thin crust of fine crystals, a columnar zone and a central zone containing relatively coarse equiaxial crystals. The structure and the properties of the crystals of the individual zones have been insufficiently studied. According to N. Ye. Gorshkov (Ref 6) the crystals of the columnar zone have a higher density than those of the central zone, they contain

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SOV/126-6-3-7/32

Investigation of the Intragranular Structure of an Aluminium Casting

less gas bubbles, the composition of the admixtures is different, etc. It is to be anticipated that the mosaic structure of crystallites of the various zones will differ and this difference will affect to some extent such important properties as the strength, the ductility, etc. In this paper an attempt is made to elucidate the intragranular structure of various zones of an aluminium casting. The main method of investigation was the X-ray method. Additionally, the method of etching patterns was also used. As a starting material commercially pure aluminium was used (99.7% aluminium, 0.13% Si, 0.14% Fe, 0.01% Cu). The aluminium casting weighing 200 g was produced by pouring the liquid metal into a cold ingot mould and allowing it to cool in the air. The casting was then cut in the longitudinal and the perpendicular directions, ground with emery paper and electrolytically polished and, finally, chemically etched for the purpose of detecting the macro-structure (shown in Fig 1). The process of electric polishing was continued until the deformed layer, caused by the cutting,

Card 2/5

SOV/126-6-3-7/32

Investigation of the Intragranular Structure of an Aluminium
Casting

had been completely removed. As a specimen a segment was used which was cut from the central part of the casting. Then X-ray investigations of the fine structure were carried out, the aim of which was to obtain information on the dimensions of the mosaic blocks, on their mutual deorientation, on the presence of Type II stresses in crystallites of various zones and in the casting as a whole. For this purpose various X-ray methods were used by means of which the mosaic angles and the block dimensions were determined. The results are entered in Tables 1-3 and in the graph, Fig. 2. Some of the etching patterns are reproduced in Figs. 3-5. On the basis of the obtained results the following conclusions are arrived at. The grains of the aluminium casting represent complicated crystal formations consisting of fragments of the order of 10^{-2} cm which are apparently elements of a dendritic structure which in turn consist of mosaic blocks of the order of 10^{-3} cm. The mutual deorientation of the fragments is larger than of the blocks. The degree of imperfection of various

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SOV/126-6-3-7/32

Investigation of the Intragranular Structure of an Aluminium
Casting

grains in the investigated zone of the casting differs appreciably and this is characterised by the larger deviation in the values of the angles of the mosaic structure and type II distortions on passing from one grain to another. The crystallites of the central zone are less perfect than the crystallites of the columnar zone. Quantitatively this difference is characterised by the average angle of the mosaic structure which is over three times as large for the grains of the central zone than for the grains of the columnar zone. The type II distortions in the crystallites of the columnar zone are apparently larger than in the crystallites of the central zone. The observed differences in the intragranular structure of various zones of aluminium castings are undoubtedly linked with the differing conditions of growth of the crystals in the various parts of the casting. Taking into consideration the data obtained in earlier work of the author (Ref 3), it can be assumed that the admixtures present in the metal play an important role which, with the progress of solidification, are more and

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SOV/126-6-3-7/32

Investigation of the Intragranular Structure of an Aluminium
Casting

more driven into the central zone. This is apparently the basic cause of occurrence of large deorientations of the blocks of the mosaic structure of the crystallites of the central zone. There are 5 figures, 3 tables and 9 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallofiziki AN Ukr.SSR
(Institute of Metal Physics Ac.Sc. Ukrainian SSR)

SUBMITTED: December 20, 1956

1. Aluminum castings--Structural analysis
2. Crystals--Growth
3. Aluminum castings--Crystallization
4. Crystals--Properties

Card 5/5

OVSIYENKO, D.Ye.; SOSNINA, Ye.I.

Effect of crystallization conditions on the mosaic structure
of aluminum crystals. Sbor. nauch. rab. Inst. metallofiz. AN
URSR no.9:185-197 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Aluminum crystals) (Metallography)

OVSIYENKO, D.Ye.; SOSNINA, Ye.I.

Effect of the mosaic structure in cast single crystals of aluminum
on their critical breaking stress. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.2:
252-258 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN UK SSR. (Dislocations in metals)
(Aluminum crystals—Testing)

S/126/62/014/004/014/017

E193/E383

The effect of

in the form of a 3-mm wire, was placed in the upper part (1) of the mould shaped as a standard tensile test piece. The mould was then placed in the single-crystal-growing apparatus and, after a vacuum of 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} mm Hg had been reached, the mould was heated in such a manner as to melt the charge and the upper portion (20 - 30 mm long) of the seed crystal. The furnace was then moved upwards and the molten metal solidified as a single crystal with the orientation of the seed crystal. The degree of misalignment between the mosaic blocks was varied by varying the rate of travel of the furnace between 0.5 and 10 mm/min. After the orientation of the specimens had been checked and the block dimensions and maximum angle of misalignment determined, creep tests were carried out at 250°C under a stress of 600 g/mm^2 . The results were automatically recorded in the form of g/time curves, from which the usual creep curves were subsequently constructed. Typical results are reproduced in Fig. 3, where the elongation (%) is plotted against time (hrs) for specimens with the angle of misalignment between blocks equal to 50 (upper curve) and 15 (lower curve) min. The results obtained indicated that the

Card 2/4

BOOK EXPLOITATION

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AMZ017086

Gertsriken, S. D.; Dekhtyar, I. Ya.; Krivoglaz, M. A.; Larikov, L. N.; Ly*sk, L. I.; Nesterenko, Ye. G.; Novikov, M. N.; Sosnina, Ye. I.; Slyusar, N. P.; Tikhonov, L. V.; Trofilov, V. I.; Chuistov, K. V.

Physical bases of the strength and ductility of metals (Fizicheskiye osnovy* prochnosti i plastichnosti metallov) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 321 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 4250 copies printed. Editor of the publishing house: Ye. N. Borlin; Technical editor: L. V. Dobuzhinskaya; Bindery artist: Yu. M. Vashchenko

TOPIC TAGS: strength of metals, ductility, crystal lattice, dislocations, metal failure, strain hardening, solid solution, microstress, lattice defect, plastic strain, relaxation, polygonization, recrystallization, grain growth

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific personnel and for engineers and metals physicists; it also may be useful to students at metallurgical and machine-building vuzes. The results of study of crystal-lattice imperfections and the dislocation theory of metal failure are

Card 1/3

AM4017086

2. Determining the disorientation and dimensions of blocks (greater than 10^{-4} cm)
(Ye. I. Sosnina) -- 129
3. Determination of elastic distortions (or microstresses) and dimensions of
disperse blocks (L. I. Ly*zak) -- 153
4. Other methods of studying lattice defects (S. I. Certsriken, N. N. Novikov,
B. F. Siyusar) -- 171
- Sec. III. Plastic strain and the failure of metals
1. Plastic strain and the failure of metals (V. I. Trefilov) -- 190
- Sec. IV. Weakening of metals
1. Relaxation, polygonization, recrystallization, and grain growth (L. N. Larikov)
-- 255

SUB CODE: ML, AP

SUBMITTED: 23Aug63

NR REF SOV: 253

OTHER: 463

DATE ACQ: 17Jan64

Card 3/3

OVSIYENKO, D.Ye.; SOSNINA, Ye.I.

Effect of the mosaic structure of cast single crystals of aluminum on
their critical shear stress. Izv. po zharoproch. splav. 10:68-76 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

OVSIYENKO, D.Ye. [Ovsienko, D.IU.]; SOSNINA, Ye.I. [Sosnina, K.I.]

Method for growing single crystals of a definite shape and orientation. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 8 no.1:121-124 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(Crystals--Growth)

OVSIIYENKO, D.Ye.; SOSNINA, Ye.I.

Apparatus for studying the deformation of mild metal specimens
of small sizes. Zav. lab. 30 no.1:99-100 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut metallofiziki AN UkrSSR.

KOZLOV, A.L.; SOSNINA, Ya.S.

Increase the quality of petroleum and gas prospecting data.
Geol.nefti 2 no.3:63-67 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gazovoy
promyshlennosti. (Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology)

SOSHINA, Ye.S.

Geology and oil and gas potentials of a carboniferous horizon
in the Korobkovskoye oil field. Trudy VNII no.43:205-220 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SOSNINA, Ye.F.; VYSOTSKAYA, S.O.; MARKOV, G.N.; ATANASOV, L.Kh.

Predatory mites of the fam. Bdellidae (Acarina, Prostigmata)
from the rodent burrows of Bulgaria. Trudy Zool. inst. 35:
272-287 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Zoologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Leningrad, i Institut
zoologii Bolgarskoy AN, Sofiya.

MIKHAYLOV, A.N., kand.med.nauk; SOSNITSKAYA, A.A.

Combined use of antibiotics (biomycin or terramycin with synthomycin) in men with acute gonorrhea. Sov.med. 23 no.7:133-136 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent B.A.Zadorozhnyy).
(CHLORAMPHENICOL therapy)
(ANTIBIOTICS therapy)
(GONORRHEA therapy)

SOSNITSKAYA, L. F.

SOSNITSKAYA, L. F.: "The geological structure and coal content of the Nesvetayev region of the Donbass". Rostov na Donu, 1955. Rostov State U imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 49 3 December 1955. Moscow.

SOSNITSKAYA, L.I.

Petrographic characteristic of coal seams in the Nesvitay syncline
of the Donets Basin. Uch. zap. RGU 44:155-163 '59. (MIRA 14:1)
(Donets Basin—Coal geology)

TARAN, Raisa, traktoristka; SOSNITSKAYA, Vera [Sosnyts'ka, Vira];
GAYDUK, Mykola [Haiduk, Mykola], zvenevoy; SERDYUK, Tonay, zvenevaya

Beacon lights of the glory of the Communist Youth League. Znan.
ta pratsia no.4:6-7 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Radgosp "Kermenchik" Velikonovosil'kivs'kogo rayonu Donets'koi oblasti (for Taran). 2. Zaviduyucha bibliotekoyu, sekretar komsomol's'koi organizatsii kolgospu im. Dzerzhins'kogo Tsumans'kogo rayonu Volins'koi oblasti (for Sosnitskaya). 3. Komsomol's'ko-molodizhna lanka kolgospu im. XX z'izhu KPRS Malodivits'kogo rayonu Chernigivs'koi oblasti (for Gayduk). 4. Uchnivs'ka virobnichaya brigada Skorodistits'koi seredn'oi shkoli Chornobalivs'kogo rayonu na Cherkashchini (for Serdyuk).
(Ukraine -Corn (haze))

DRUYAN, M.A.; PEREVEZENTSEV, T.G.; SOSNITSKIY, A.Ye.; PERS, L.Ye.;
PANFILOV, I.M.

Making 30G1, 5L steel with addition of ferromanganese in the
ladle. Lit.proizv. no.7:8 J1 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Steel--Metallurgy) (Ferromanganese)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VARIABLE INDEX																									
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> SOSNITSKIY, G. G. 4 </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Electrolytic zinc coating. G. G. Sosnitskiy, E. N. Gershlitzovich, and N. A. Solov'ev. U.S.S.R. 69,184.</p> <p>Aug. 31, 1947. To insure steady operation of the bath, new anodes are treated electrolytically for 5-6 hrs. at 20-30° and with increased c.d. until they are covered with a stable bluish film.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. Hosh</p> </div>																																																			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>SECTION DIVISION</p> <p>SECTION WLD DIV ONE</p> </div> <div> <p>COLLEGE ONE</p> <p>COLLEGE ONE DIV 101</p> </div> </div>																																																			

Sosnitskiy, G. G.

AID P - 1104

Subject : USSR/Electricity
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 15/21
Author : Sosnitskiy, G. G.
Title : Experience in design, construction and use of cathode protection of main pipe lines
Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #10, 73-79, 0 1954
Abstract : Various methods of cathodic protection of pipe lines are discussed from the mechanical and economic viewpoints. A general method of design is proposed on the basis of evaluation of pipe-ground conductivity of existing pipe lines. Emphasis is given to feed station galvanic elements as the source of cathodic protection. Seven tables and 9 Russian references (1948-1953).
Institution : VNII Stroyneft (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Petroleum Development)
Submitted : No date

SOSNITSKIY, Georgiy Gervasiyevich; ALKESANDROVA, Galina Matveyevna;
~~LIKHNITSKIY, M.S., red.,~~ PATSALYUK, P.M., tekhn.red.

[Cosmic explorers; index of literature on artificial earth
satellites] Rozvidnyky vsesvitu; pokazhchyk literatury pro
shtuchni suputnyky zemli. Kyiv, M-vo kul'tury URSR, 1958.
68 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Kiyev. Derzhavna respublikanska biblioteka URSR imeni KPRS.
(Bibliography--Artificial satellites)

SOSNIVIKOV, V.A.

Introducing business accounting to main cable offices and districts. Vest. svyazi 17 no.3:14 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Starshiy ekonomist Tsentral'noy bukhgalterii Ministerstva svyazi SSSR.

(Telecommunication--Accounting)

LISICKI, Z.; SOSNIEWSKA, K.

Influence of phenol concentration on the course of distillation of the basic components of coal-tar type polyazeotropic mixtures. In English. Bul Ac Pol chim 6 no.11:675-680 '58. (KRAI 9:6)

1. Department of Physical Chemistry, Warsaw University. Institute of General Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Swietoslowski.

(Azeotropes) (Coal tar) (Mixtures) (Phenol)

Polysazotropic distillation of the mother liquor from naphthalene fractions. 1. Zygmunt Lisiecki and Krystyna Sosukowska. *Przemysl Chem.* 38, 24-6 (1960) (English and Russian summaries).—The oil consists of 8 homologous series: phenols, pyridine bases, aromatic amines, quinoline bases, single-ring aromatic hydrocarbons, and double-ring aromatic hydrocarbons. The b. ps. and f. ps. of 74 compds. are given. The study was based on the method of Swietoslowski and Lisiecki (*P.A.* 52, 20906i). Acidic compds. were removed from the mother liquor by washing with 15% NaOH. Basic compds. were removed by washing with dil. H₂SO₄. Neutral compds. were removed by mixing previously removed phenols and bases in the ratio 6:1. Three simplified fractions were obtained and distd. over a column with 25 theoretical plates. The results (condensation temp., % of naphthalene, % of acidic, basic, and neutral compds., and the temp. for the disappearance of crystals) are presented graphically. L. G. Manlita

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Smul

CHOJNACKI, S.; KOPISTYNSKI, J.; PREIBISZ, Z.; SOSNKOWSKI, R.; ZYLICZ, J.;
YUTLANDOV, I.

Note on positron radiation from Pr^{140} . Acta physica Pol 20 no.12:
1021-1023 '61.

1. Institute for Experimental Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences,
Warsaw, (for Chojnacki and Kopystynski). 2. Institute for Nuclear
Research, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, (for Preibisz, Sosnkowski
and Zylicz). 3. Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, USSR,
(for Yutlandov).

(Isotopes)

SOSNKOWSKA-KEHIAIAN, Krystyna

2-picoline hydrochloride as an azeotropic agent in oil distillation after the removal of naphthalene. Przem chem 41 no.12:712-714 D '62.

1. Instytut Chemii Fizycznej, Polska Akademia Nauk, Warszawa.

KEHIAIAN, H.; SOBNIOWSKA-KEHIAIAN, K.

Interdynamics of chemically reacting mixtures. Pts. 10-11.
Bul chim FAN 12 no.6:425-439 '64.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Polish Academy of
Sciences, Warsaw. Submitted April 17, 1964.

SOSNOV, A., polkovnik

Various forms of transition to the socialist revolution. Komm.
Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.16:64-71 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

BARANOVA, N.M.; BASS, Yu.B.; BOGDANOVICH, V.V.; VIL'GOS, Ye.F.;
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NOSOVSKIY, M.F.; ROMODANOVA, M.P.; ~~SOSNOV, A.A.~~
SHEVCHENKO, Ye.S.; USENKO, I.S.; ~~Prinimali uchastiye:~~
BONDAR', A.G., inzh.-gidrogeolog; SACHENKO-SAKUN, V.M.,
st. topograf; SHELUKHINA, A.V., st. tekhnik-geolog;
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[Nikopol' manganese-ore basin] Nikopol'skii margantsevo-
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1. Institut geologicheskikh nauk AN Ukr.SSR (for
Baranova, Molyavko, Romodanova, Usenko). 2. Nauchno-
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SOSNOV, A.M.

The construction of wire broadcasting systems in settlements has been completed. Vest. svyazi 22 no.10;21-22 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Sumskogo oblastnogo upravleniya svyazi.
(Wire broadcasting)

SOSNOV, A. V. and UGRYUMOVA, M. A.

"The Production of Piezoelectric Ceramic Elements by Means of Casting Under Heat and Pressure."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 26 May - ⁴ Jun 58.

SOS NOV, A.V.
~~FISCHER, P.A.~~

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

POL/5981

Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers. Krynica, 1958

Proceedings of the Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers [held in] Krynica, 17-26 September, 1958. Warsaw, Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1961. 442 p. Errata slip inserted. 630 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Polish Academy of Sciences. Institute of Basic Technical Problems.

Ed. in Chief: Janusz Kacprowski, Doctor of Sciences; Editing Committee: Ignacy Malecki, Professor, Doctor of Sciences; Wincenty Pajewski, Doctor; and Jerzy Wehr, Master of Sciences; Secretary: Juliusz Mierzejewski.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for physicists and acoustical engineers.

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of detailed research papers constituting the proceedings of a conference held in Krynica from 17 to 26 September 1958 under the auspices of the Institute of Technical Problems, Polish Academy of Sciences.

Card 1/8

Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers

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The following basic problems are treated: 1) theoretical research on energy transformation processes; 2) experimental development of new types of transducers; 3) electroacoustic measurements; 4) technology of piezoelectric and magnetostrictive materials; 5) construction of transducers for technical needs; and 6) design of acoustical transducer systems. No personalities are mentioned. References (if any) follow the individual articles.

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Problems of Research Work on Electroacoustic Transducers. Ignacy Malecki,
President of the Conference

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Ch. 1. General Problems and Theory of Electroacoustic Transducers

1. Classification of electromechanical transformation methods in the light of the tasks faced within [sic] the design and construction of electroacoustic equipment. V. S. Grigor'yev

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Symposium on Electroacoustic Transducers

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SUMILO, G. V., SOSNOV, F. V.

Mine Timbering

Sinking equipment for the erection of permanent timbering of the shaft simultaneously with the sinking of the latter, Ugol', no. 2, 1952.

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